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he Editors of papers are reque e the above one or two in

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WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1822.

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COMMUNICATION.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE BAPTIST DENOMINATION IN THE UNITED

It is asserted by Cotton Mather. n his Magnalia, that " some of the first planters in New England were Baptists." They did not, however, assume the character of a distinct denomination until after the arrival of Roger Williams in Massachusetts, whose sentiments and talent rendering him obnoxious to il government of the colony, he was banished to Rhode Island; and the first Baptist church formed in America, was founded at Providence, in 1639. The first church in Newport, R. I. founded in 1644 by Dr. Clark. was the second; the second in that on formed in 1656, was the third he church in Swansea, Massachusetts, begun by John Miles, in 1663. was the fourth; and the first in Boston, founded first in Charlesown, in 1665, by Thomas Gould, vas the fifth. In forty years from he founding of the last mentioned thurch, there arose eleven more in he following order: Seventh-day Newport, 1671; Tiverton, R. I. 1685; Middletown, New Jersey. 1688; Pennepeck, now called Low er Dublin, Pennsylvania, 1689 Piscataway, N. J. the same year Charleston, S. C. 169; Cohansey N. J. 1691; second at Swansea. Massachusetts, 1693; Welch Tract, Delaware, 1701; Groton. Connecicut, 1705; Seventh-dav, Piscataway, N. J. 1707. The first church n Philadelphia was in reality formd in 1698, although it has geneally been dated in 1746, when it vas re-organized .- Benedict's His

bry of the Baptists, vol. i. p. 272. Thus, in almost a hundred years fter the first settlement of Ameica, only seventeen Baptis churchs had arisen in it. Nine of them ere in New England. Of these eventeen churches, only four, that , the three in Massachusetts, and e one in Connecticut, were anoyed on account of their religious rinciples; and of these four the hurch at Boston suffered most

verely. In the year 1707, the Philadelhia Association was formed of he following churches, viz. Penpeck, Middletown, Piscataqua, ohansey and Welch Tract. This ssociation was the first in Ameca. From 1707 till 1740, about

an cast; but most of them adoptriod no very remarkable events pear to have occurred. The

werful work of grace began in year 1813 - churches, 2223; mi-Programme, and pnevailed in nisters, 1797; members, 178,496.

THE COLUMBIAN STAR, most parts of the United States. This estimate includes 19 churches, It was called, by way of derision, 13 ministers, and 1230 members, the New Light Stir. This work in Nova Scotia and New Brunscommenced under the famous wick. George Whitefield. There was much opposition. But it is said the Baptist Board of Foreign Misthat, as they took the Bible for their guide, Baptist principles extensively prevailed.

Towards the conclusion of the American war, and for a number of years subsequent to the termination of that serious conflict, there were very extensive revivals of bers, of whom 12,270 had been religion in different parts of the land, and Baptist principles spread to a considerable degree. In the year 1780, according to Mr. Backus, not less than two thousand persons were baptized in New England only. In ten years, beginning with 1780, and ending with 1789, consi- is, 3298 churches, 2255 ministers. derably over two hundred churches were organized in different parts of the United States. During this period a number of ministers, and with them a considerable number of brethren, fell in with Elhanan Vinchester's notion of universal

storation. In 1790, John Asplund published his first Register of the Baptist denomination in America. It was a new attempt of the kind, and as correct as could be expected. By this it appears there were, at the date of it, in the United States and and sixty-eight churches, eleven hundred and thirty-two ministers, including those who were not ordained, and sixty-four thousand nine hundred and seventy-five members. In 1794, Mr. Asplund published a second Register. By this it appears that our brethren in some states had increased greatly, and in others they remained nearly as they were in 1790. Since Asplund published his last Register, a number of computations have been made of the extent of the Baptist interest in America; but no list of churches had been attempted until it was undertaken by Mr. Benedict.

Since the close of the American Revolution, not many of our brethren have been troubled on account of their religious opinions.

After some observations on the New Light Stir, and the succeeding years, Mr. Benedict says, " Or the whole, it appears that baptism is fast returning to its primitive mode. A general conviction seems to be prevailing, that infant sprink ling is an invention of men, and ought to be laid aside; that believers are the only subjects of the baptismal rite. and that immersion is the only way in which it ought to be administered. Of late years a considerable number of ministers of the Pedobaptist order have come over to the Baptist side; some whole churches, and many parts of others, have done the same; and we look forward to the time, when there shall be with the saints of God but one Lord, one faith, and one baptism."

By the estimate made by Mr enty new churches were formed Benedict, in the year 1813, it apdifferent parts of the United pears the sum total of the Baptist ates. Some were of the Armi- denomination in the United States was as follows: churches, 2633; the Calvinistic faith. About this ministers, 2143; and members, 204,185; including 410 churches, 445 ministers, and 25,689 memurches in New England, except bers of unassociated churches, hode Island, were persecuted and those who hold to weekly commueced; those in other parts were nion, Free-will Baptists, those who It at liberty to serve God, and call themselves Christians, and spose of their property as they Dunker Baptists; which numbers being subtracted, leaves the num-About the year 1740, a very ber of Regular Baptists, about the

By the Fourth Annual Report of sions it appears, that in the year 1818 the state of the Regular Baptists was about as follows: Associ ations, 138; churches, 2682; ministers, 1859 in 125 associations; 172,086 members, and probably in all the associations 190,000 membaptized the preceding year; making an increase, in about five years of 459 churches, 62 ministers, and 11,504 members

By the Report of the same Board in 1821, it appears that the present state of the Baptist denomination 207,073 members, of whom 17,296 were baptized the preceding year making an increase, in three years of 616 churches, 396 ministers. and 19,073 members.

In this brief view of the rise and present state of the Baptists, we have much to excite our admiration; for we see them rising, in proportion as the country in which we live has risen; and at the pre sent time, from various circum stances, we may anticipate, that the principles of the Baptists, which we believe, in general, to be the in the Territories, eight hundred principles of the Bible, will obtain a still more universal spread. Yet there is much to excite our regret as members of a body which we would be glad to see flourish, and as the servants and promoters of it may be said that the number of ministers has not increased in proportion to the churches; for, in 1790, we find 868 churches, and 1132 ministers; and in 1813, 2233 churches, and but 1797 ministers And though the disproportion has not been so great in succeeding years, yet the increase has no equalled that of the churches. A present, allowing that every minister is employed on each Sabbath, there must be about 1 43 churches left destitute every Sabbath. How much is not lost by this !- for certainly it is very desirable, that on every Sabbath the people of God should be instructed in the mystecongregation sinners be warned to flee from the wrath to come.

give themselves whoily to the work, so that much of their invaluable time is lost in worldly pursuits,

that they may be supported. Disheartening as this picture nay appear, yet we have reason to be glad that some of our churches and associations are under the influence of better principles; and we may reasonably expect, from the times and circumstances under which we live, that the state of will undergo such a change, that, like the waters of the sanctuary, it will widen and deepen, until lost in the ocean of that period when all flesh shall see the salvation of God.

and mortifying reflection, which, n advanced age, occasions sullen shaft by rapidity of motion.

He that keepeth the commandthat despiseth his ways shall die. nization, and is making the expend- home, without athe prospect of mare efficers to rea

MISSIONARY.

JFWS.

We have mentioned the mission of young gentleman from Germany to the Society in New-York, for the melioration of the condition of the Jews, The following is the Address to the the public of the committee of the

hand. The signs of that time have ness, and was baptized in the month who makes an intelligent profesappeared, and are every year be- of April, 1821. coming more distinctly visible.-

that "God also to the Gentiles the work to which he is devoted. granted repentance unto life."the lights of their own prophets, York, in March 1820. hardened themselves against the the cause of Christ. In general, but on their part criminally, also instruction, to form them into a alike heedless of the lights of prophecy, have turned away their The nations would scarcely be- and without colonists to occupy been supposed incapable of plough- when circumstances called for acvine and the olive. In the estima- means also now begin to appear. sibility, that the race of the Hebrews should exist together as a nacomposing those destitute churches meliorate a condition which they the Board of Directors. The Di- objection. Benevolence calls for have themselves continued, if not rectors have not yet decided on the the institution. Let the Christians ries of the kingdom, and in each created; for, to the general ne- alternative. An English gentle- provide it; and the seed of Abrachief and immediate cause of that But this is not all; many of the moral condition which is often queathed for the benefit of the So- such institutions may yet arise hunpresent ministers are not able to quoted as the apology for continu- ciety, the sum of 2001. sterling, dreds of Missionaries to their own ed neglect.

hese prejudices; and the facts must be furnished. They already exist, and they are increasing both Societies are rising up among the others, have seen and confessed Any sudden cause for anxious tians are engaged in behalf of the

Vollmarstein, is endeavouring to must "leave their father's house effect the colonization of evange- and the people of their kindred:" lized Israelites, in the vicinity of they are proscribed by the Jews, the Rhine, with design to co-ope- without the prespect of being rerate with the American Society for ceived to the kindness and confimeliorating the condition of the dence of those, from whom they Jews. From him we received as have been so long separated: and his convoy a Christian of the cir- perhaps, it is the purpose of God cumcision, Mr. Jadownisky, who is that the distinction should be yet, now under our own eye, prosecut- at least for a time, continued. Say, ing his studies. Mr. Jadownisky, however, that this is nothing but The Directors of the American is a young man of promising en- prejudice; still that prejudice is Society for meliorating the condi- dowments. Born and educated a a wall of brass. The most obvition of the Jews, have great plea- Jew, he has not read Moses and the our remedy is a colony of Christian sure in presenting these docu- Prophets in vain. His occupation, Jews. ments to the public, confident that as a teacher, gave him opportunity their christian fellow-citizens will of excepding his acquaintance parts of the world, and especially also have pleasure in perusing among Christians, and of studying in our own city, persons of the them. L ng, very long, have the the great question concerning Je- Jewish race, who are an ornament children of Israel been in bondage sus of Nazareth," Art thou he that to society. Individuals of known among the nations: but a time of should come, or do we look for integrity, and of elegant accomrelease has been promised of God, another?" Persuaded that Jesus plishments, would always secure has been hoped for both by them is the Christ, he by the grace of access to the several civilities of and by us, and is now certainly at God received the word with glad- Christian society: and every man,

The accompanying documents anity, may be assured of his ready Apathy to the miseries of circum- explain the nature of his mission reception to a Christian congregacision is no longer universal; and to America: and his own address tion wheresoever he offers hunself; contempt for the person of a Jew, to the Society is proof of his ta- and yet, even in this city, of perceases from the bosom of the lents. He is now 22 years of age, fect political equality, without reand is ardently pursuing studies to gard to race or religion, the Jew, There was a time when the seed qualify him for the ministry of the who leaves the synagogue for the of Abraham alone constituted the Gospel, as a messenger of mercy church, may calculate on from its church of God, and when a Jew to the house of his Father. The from his kindred according to the would scarcely credit that men of Board have undertaken, in hopes flesh, and on jealousies amidst his mother race were admissible to the of aid from the Christian public, new connexions. Unless possessto convince the Hebrew Christians, education of this gentleman for might calculate on loss of en ploy-

met with an awful, a long, and a the world, such Jews as do altion, or even as a colony. Such county, state of Pennsylvania, or ed Jew or Christian object to the prejudices are mischievous, be- \$1000, to aid in securing other land erection of such an asylum for the cause they prevent exertions to for the purpose, at the option of desolate? Humanity forbids the glect or oppression of the Jews, by man, too, Mr. George Conquest, ham will now look on, and by and the nations, we must look, as the lately deceased in this city, has they will rejoice, and flock into it, Facts are necessary to remove mediate need of funds; and to them on their return to Zion,

look for a supply. in number and in interest. Jews, Jadownisky must be defrayed. We

ment; and the benevolent Adel- gaining the respect of Christians bert, Count von der Recke von Upon professing Christianity, they

There are, it is true, in different sion of his conversion to Christi-

communion. It required miracles to provide for the maintenance and ed of independence, such a one ment and of goods, as well as of The Society, fellow-citizens, in the civilities of domestic life. It The Jews, generally obstinate in behalf of which we now address is worse with an emigrant. It is their prejudices, and zealous for you, was incorporated by the Le- worse in Europe; and being worse their ceremonies, but heedless of gislature of the State of New in Europe, the converted Jew would feel inclined to emigrate. "The object of the Society is to 1.0 ! a stranger lands on our shores. uncircumcision. They have since invite and receive from any part of Is he from France? he seeks out and meets a Frenchman. Is he a just retribution. The churches of ready profess the Christian religion, German, a Spaniard, or a Briton! the nations, providentially indeed, or are desirous to receive Christian he soon discovers a countryman: Is he a Jew? a Jew takes him by obstinate in their prejudices, and colony, and to furnish them with the hand. Is he a converted Jew? ordinances and employment."- he has lost his cast, and feels him-Hitherto the Directors have been self solitary. To the Jew he is a heart from the children of Jacob. without funds to effect a settlement, Christian, and to the Christian he is a Jew : he is in fact both Chrislieve that a Jew could be honest, under their care. Little has been tian and Jew, but he is in reputaor could again be made to cultivate done except creating a capacity for tion with neither, for by both he is the useful arts of life like others. receiving donations from the bene- neglected. What! a Christian ne-The descendants of Abraham have volent, and for employing them, glected in a Christian land? Alas! the name is too general, too often, ing the field, of watching the fold, tual exertion. The time for ex- too commonly abused and prostiand of gathering the fruits of the ertion has now arrived; and the tuted, to be a recommendation to special attentions. This stranger tion of many it is still next to a The late excellent President of the is left alone, without a friend, miracle for a Jew to become a Society, Elias Boudinot, whose without a home, and without em-Christian; and next to an impos- praise is in the churches, has be- ployment, until he finds a colony queathed 4000 acres of land, as the of his own religion and his own scite of the colony, in Warren race. And can any liberal-mind-

with great Christian liberality be- as "doves to their windows." From 889 dollars. We still stand in im- brethren, that will accompany your contributions we confidently where they shall see, instead of the crescent displayed triumphantly, The current expenses of Mr. the cross in which they will glory. There are at the present day,

distinguished for talents and inte- are well assured, also, that colo- about eight millions of Jews, ingrity, are passing from the syna- nists will offer themselves, of the dependently of the remnant of the gogue into the church: and dis- description and upon the terms long lost ten tribes of Israel scattinguished Christians are taking which the constitution contem- tered among the Gentiles. With them by the hand. Benevolent plates, so soon as the Society is pre- more than half the Bible in their pared to give them a suitable re- hands; assiduously following the nations to encourage the spirit of sidence in our free and happy ceremonies of the ancient church inquiry, and to direct the inquisi- land. Therefore this appeal, ac- of God; teaching their sons and tive Israelite to the the Star of Ja- companied with a request to the their daughters to read Moses and things with respect to the Baptist cob. The Rabbi Bergmann, benevolent, to organize auxiliary the Psalms; daily looking toward denomination in the United States Messrs. Marc and Adler, and many Societies, in the different towns Jerusalem, in expectation of the and counties of the several states Messiah; and yet without an altar "that Jesus is the Christ;" and of this great and growing com- or a sacrifice, without faith and such men as Dr. Steinkopff, the monwealth. The conversion of without a Saviour, they invite Count von der Recke, and the Rev. the seed of Abraham is an event Christian sympathy and exertion. Louis Way, and our own Boudi- not only desirable, but certain: But even unto this day the vail is not, have appeared to give them and the colonization of the con- upon their heart; and every saint welcome to the church. Associa- verts seems to be one of the best desires that it be done away it. tions of learned and zealous Chris- means for bringing the event to Christ. Their souls are precious pass, and for answering the reveal- as the souls of others; there ancient people of the covenant. In ed designs of Providence, respect- should be corresponding exertions London, in Edinburg, and in Frank- ing that remarkable people. Scat- in this age of liberal and magnanand pensive inactivity, stimulates fort, in Albergeid, and in Basle, tered over the nations, and yet dis- imous enterprise for their converyouth to eager and active exer- such societies are formed; and tinct in their dispersion, their con- sion. They have facilities, for a tion; as if, like the hurt deer, they princes also are engaged in melio- dition in Society as well as their speedy and general conversion, endeavoured to heal the pain of the rating the condition of the He- own antipathies, is a barrier to which most of the heathen do not brews. Alexander, at the head of their communion with Christians. know. They have civilization, lithe vast empire which he so ably Upon expressing doubts of the pro- terature, revelation, and a weekly governs, has turned his atten- priety of the service of the syna sabbath; they have ordinances and ment keepeth his own soul; but he tion to the subject of Jewish colo- gogue, they become suspected at places of public worship; the

FROM BOWRING'S SPECIMEN OF THE RUSSIAN POETS.

Ode by Derzhavin. GOD.

O Thou Eternal One! whose presence bright All space noth occupy, all motion quide; Unchanged through time's all-devastating flight; Thou only Good! There is no God beside! Being above all beings things to dighty One! Whom none can come chemd, and none explore; Who file's existence will Thus of all one: Embresing all-supporting explained over-Embracing all—supporting—ruling o'er— Being, whom we call God—and known no more!

In its sublime research, philosophy In its subinne research, philosophy
May measure out the cean-deep—may count
The sands of the sun's rays—out, God! for Thee
There is no weight nor measure:—none can mount
Up to Thy aysteries; Reason's brightest park,
Though kindled by Thy light, in van would try
To trace! I by counsels, infinite and dark:
And thought is lost ere thought can soar so high,
Even ake past moments in eternity.

Thou from primeval nothingness didst call
First chaos, then existence;—Lord! on Thee
Eternity had its foundation:—all
Sprung forth from Thee:—of light, joy, harmony,
Sole origin:—all life, all beauty Thine,
Thy word created all, and doth create; Thy spiendour fills all space with rays divine, Thou art, and wert, and shall be! Glorious! Great! Light-giving, lift-sustaining Potentate!

Thy chains unmeasured universe surround:
Upheld by Thee, by Thee inspired with breath!
Thou the beginning with the end hast bound,
And beautifully mingled life and dead!
As sparks mount upwards from the fiery blaze,
So sons are born, so worlds spring forth from Thee;
And as the stangles in the surray rays
Shine round the silver snow, the pageantry
Of heaven's bright army gatters in 1 by praise.

A million torehes lighted by Thy hand.
Wander unwearied through the base abyss:
They own Thy power, accomplish Thy command, All ray with afe, all eloquent with bliss.

What shall we can them? Piles of crystal light—
A glorious company of goden streams—
Lamps of celestrat ether hurning bright—
Suns righting systems with then, juyous beams?

But Thou to these art as the noon to night. Yes! as a drop of water in the sea.

All this magnificence in Theo is lost:
What are ten thousand worlds compared to Thee?
And what am I then? Heaven's unnumber'd host,
Though multiplied by myriads, and arrayed
In all the glory of sub-finest thought. in the balance weighed Against Thy greathess, is a cipher brought Agenust infinity: What am I then? Nought!

Nought! But the effluence of Thy light divine, Bervading worlds, hath reach'd ner bosom too; Yes! in my spirit doth Thy spirit shine. As shines the sun-hean in a drep of dew. Nought! but I ive, and on hope's pinnons fly Face rowards Thy presence; for in Thee I live, and breathe, and dwell; aspiring high, Even to the throne of Thy divinity.

I am O God! and surely Thom must be!

Thee art! directing, guiding at., Thou art! Dorret we understanding then to Thee: Contro. my spirit, suide my wandering heart: Though but an atom midst immensity.

Though but an atom midst immensity.

Stil. I am something, festioned by T by hand!

Though a raddle rands 'twist He aven and earth,

On the last verge of mortal being stand.

Close to the realms where anges have their birth,

Just on the boundaries of the spirit land!

The chain of being is compate in me; In me is a art r's last gradation lost, And the o xt step is spirit—Deity! I can command the lightning, and am dust! A mongerin, and a dave; a worm, a God!
Whence came I here, and how? so marveilously
Constructed and conceived? unknown! this clod
Lives surely through some higher the rgy;
For from itself alone it could not be!

Creater, pos! Thy wisdom and Thy word Created me! Thou source of life and good! Thou Spirit of my spirit, and my Lord!
Thy light, Thy love, in their bright plenitude
Filled me with an immortal soul, to spring
Over the abyss of death, and bade it wear remains of eterna day, and wing

O thoughts ineffable! O visions blest! O thoughts ineffable! O visions blest!
Though worthless our conceptions all of Thee,
Yet shall The shadow of image fill our breast,
And waft its image to Thy Deity:
God! thus alone my lowly thoughts can soar,
Thus seek Thy presence—Being wise and good
And when the frequent shadow, obey, alore if And when the tongue is eloquent no more The soul shall speak in tears of gratitude.

MISCELLANY.

Prophecy and History .- The forty fourth and forty-fifth verses of the eleventh chapter of the book of Daniel, contain the following predictions:

44. But tidings out of the East and out of the North shall trouble him; therefore he shall go forth with great fury to destroy, and utterly to make away many.

45. And he shall plant the ta bernacles of his palaces between the seas, in the glorious holy mountain; yet he shall come to his end. and none shall help him.

On this passage Mr. Scott, an eminent commentator, offers the following remarkable exposition.

" All the attempts of the commentators to apply this to Antiochus have proved fruitless: for though he went forth with great indignation to subdue some revolted provinces in the east and in the north, yet he never returned into Judea, which land alone can be intended by the glorious holy mountain.' It is more probably con-light beamed on his memory; all cluded, that this part of the pro- bring him to the mind's eye as a phecy, relates to events yet future. Some conjecture that the Persians who border on the Turkish dominions to the East, and the Russians who lie North of them, will unite against the Turks; that in the land of Canaan the latter will fix their camp with great ostentation, as well as wage the war with great fury; and that there they shall re-Vol. 3.

The reader need not be told how exactly the above passage applies river, which arise from the rains even they have any-is almost came petrified, and turned to per- more than one-third part of the to the late news from Europe, of that fall in Ethiopia, and carry in- utterly unknown amongst us. I fect stone, before my remem- languages of the globe belong to an expected alliance between the andation over the level lands of hope that all true scholars will brance. I have now one of the our continent, in which this learn-Russians and Persians against Egypt, So important is this annual pardon me if I ascribe some of blocks, which serves as a stepthe Turks. If Mr. Scott had writ inundation generally deemed, that this ignorance to overweening stone to one of the out-doors of my ing number of twelve hundred and ten his commentary after reading when the water rises to the height classical prejudices: fascinated dwelling house. In sinking a well fourteen native dialects! a modern newspaper, he could not which indicates a productive sea- with the melodious quanities of on Shockoe Hill, in the city of have adapted it more exactly to the son, the natives knowing the the ancient language—the fine Richmond, a few years past, the events of the day. The character consequence, rejoice as much in scholar at first shrinks from the workmen, 80 feet below the surof the warfare waged by the Turks spring as many nations in harvest. rough and semi-barbarous accents face, found a small land tortoise is accurately described by the The inhabitants of lower Egypt of the North; if this be in any perfectly petrified, which, I beterms "great ostentation," and send boats up to the head of the degree true, it places a strong lieve, is now in possession of one " great fury." We will only add, Nile. There it is spring. Each weapon in the hands of the ene- of the citizens :- and what, to me, that should the whole prediction boat being loaded with bee hives, mies to classical literature. contained in the text be found to regularly placed and numbered, the The work, whose title stands at about the year 1800 (to the best of of no alliances between the Turks honey from every flower. Every the first attempt to render intellifork of Salt river, in the state of principal Works; in two volumes, by the first attempt to English readers the beauKentucky, a large washs-nest pet.

WM. Wann, Missionary at Serampore; apply to these events, we shall hear bees are set at liberty, and gather the head of this number, is about my recollection) I saw on Floyd's come to his end, and none shall help its hive, as if it knew the number. ites of Russian poetry. It con- rified, and turned to perfect stone; the 2d edition, carefully abridged and him." Such a coincidence is very When the spring season begins to tains translations of the works of which has become very ponderous. greatly improved. Inquire of remarkable, and we are surprised change, and the quantity of flowers various authors, with slight bio- If you think the above statethat it has not souner been discovered.

FROM THE PRIEND OF MAY. MANNERS OF SCOTLAND.

The eloquence of George Whiteoriginal feeling, as well as mental power; yet his words were as the arrow of a skilful archer, the arthe passing moment, catching the manners living as they rose before him, and embodying them in his discourses, so that every vital feeland impress them on the heart

with eloquence of soul.

When George Whitefield first visited Edinburgh, he was cordially received by multitudes of people. At that time an execution took place. Perhaps, not disposed to interfere with ministers under whose care the criminal was, or to intrude on them in a land where he felt himself yet a stranger, he only indulged his curiosity to see the manners of the people, by mixing in the crowd. But his appearance drew the eyes almost as many opinions, and, perhaps as various, as the imagiwere likely to generate. The next persons in a field near the city.— We may judge of the crowds attending his first sermons at Edinthousand persons would often attend his preachin ;-at 5 o'clock

On the subject of the execution he addressed his Edinburgh audience, nearly as follows:

in the morning.

"I know (said he) that many of you will find it difficult to reconcile my appearance yesterday, with my character; many of vou, I know, will say, that my time than in attending him to the fatal tree, and that, perhaps curiosity was the only cause that converted me into a spectator on the occasion; but those who ascribe that uncharitable motive, are under a mistake-I witnessed the conduct of almost every one present, on that occasion, with which I was highly pleased, and indeed, it has left on my mind a very favourable wrote and puffed again." impression of the Scottish nation. Your sympathy was visible on your countenances, and reflected the greatest credit on your hearts; particularly when the moment arrived that your unhappy fellow Bowring's Specimen of the Russian creature was to close his eyes on this world for ever-you, as if with one impulse, turned your heads uside and wept. These tears were precious, and will be held in remem rance. How different when the Saviour of mankind was executed on the cross. The Jews, instead of sympathizing, triumphed in his sorrows. They reviled him with bitter expressions, with words even more bitter than the gall and vinegar which they handed him to drink; NOT ONE of all that witnessed his pains turned the head aside, even in the last pang-yes, there was one -That glorious luminary, [pointing to the sun | veiled his bright face, and sailed on in tenfold night!"

Well may such an apostle be held in venerated remembrance. The beauty of the scene, every eye suffused in tears, every face veiled in sorrow; the apt contrast between the feelings of men under with solicitude. the influence of christianity, and those who crucified its author, with the sublime recollection "yes, there was one," as if new great man, with consecrated talents and devoted zeal, effectually impressing powerful truths on the susceptible heart, as absent yet present, as one that being dead yet speaketh.

THE RIVER NILE.

ceive such a defeat, as shall end in degrees of the equator, and extends just beginning to show itself in a small spring branch, from which the utter subversion of their mo- beyond the tropic. Its course is the writings of the British critics, were sawed eleven blocks, 18 inchnarchy "- [Scott's Bible, 4th Amer- such, that it is spring at its head, and probably our own will soon es in length; probably intended importance in the estimation of ican from the 2d London edution, when it is winter at its mouth. The follow at an humble distance; but for shingles, but never wrought up; an American reader, when he is fertility of the country depends as to the literature of Denmark but which, with the whole tree, apprized of the simple fact, (as upon regular overflowings of the and Sweden and Russia-whether even to the smallest branches, be- given in the above result, that materially decreases, the mariners graphical sketches; and if this ment of facts will afford amuse-street of said city; or at this Office.

the bees are housed amidst their honied treasures-anchoring in the effort no one can doubt, who does day, and allowing the active travel- not mean to deny the existence of his auditory, and varied much in collect their honey from myriads sentiment, and of all love for true FROM THE MEDICO CHIRURGICAL TRANS. of flowers; for the fields, in an poetic inspiration; who does not Egyptian spring, wear the crown believe that our taste has been of beauty, and the whole atmo- enervated and depraved by the inhome to the mark. One great sphere is filled with fragrance. The sipid and drivelling productions water decreases, and the flowers of our modern ballad mongers! seizing the interesting events of diminish; and again the mariners The most considerable author, ing should rally round the truth so long a course, from every little lices, he true deaf and dumb, from the imperwhich he designed to inculcate, every poisonous beauty, and every otium cum dignitate. The most fect mechanism of the ear, withand the honey comb.

The boatmen now return the hives, as numbered, to their re their care and toil.

ANECDOTES.

Sir Isaac Newton, when engaged in any mathematical meditation, would sometimes sit a good while of many on him, and gave rise to on his bed half dressed. His dinner frequently waited for him several hours. His friend Dr. Stukely once nations of a number of individuals are up his chicken, after waiting in vain for his appearance, and putting day he preached to a large body of the bones in the dish replaced the cover. Newton at length arrived; and telling the Dr. that he was both hungry and weary, sate down to burgh, when in Loadon, where he table. On perceiving the relics only was known, ten, twenty, and thirty of the fowl, he said with a smile, thousand persons would often at. "I thought I had not dined, but I find I was mistaken."

Burnet, bishop of Salisbury, was an enemy to pluralities. Upon his first visitation to Salisbury he urged the authority of St. Bernard, who being consulted by one of his followers, whether he might not accept of two benefices, replied, "And how will you be able to serve them both?" " I intend," answered the would have been better employed divine, " to officiate in one by dein praying for the unhappy man, puty."-" Will your deputy be damned for you too?" asked the saint: " Believe me, you may serve your cure by proxy, but you must be damned in person."-Noble relates of the Bishop, that " he was extravagantly fend of tobacco and writing: to enjoy both at a time, he perforated the broad brim of his large hat, and putting his long pipe through it, puffed and wrote, and

LITERARY.

FROM THE PORTSMOUTH JOURNAL.

Now, so far as physical force is affords me both amusement and inconcerned, she is the most power- struction. ful nation in the world: her Em-

of this sweet navigation move lower attempt succeeds, the translator ment to any of your readers, you!

bours. Of the success of this one of y ur columns.

move on and halt again, and again from whose writings translations an opinion advanced by Mr. Swan for larger quantities. move on, till they arrive to greet are given us, is DERZHAVIN. He in a former paper, that sounds are the spring, in the Delta, amidst the was born in 1743, and after having conveyed to the organ of hearing, mouths of a river, which, during filled many important political of- by impressions made upon the faso long a course, from every little fices, he is now, by the bounty of cial nerves; and that people born lovely plant, has rendered them celebrated of his productions is out any defect in the auditory nothing but the sweetness of honey the "Ode on God;" [for which nerves, might be made to hear see our poetic department; which, through the facial nerves (see Med. we are informed, has been trans- Intelligencer, vol. i. page 252.) lated into Japanese by order of the The subject of this case (a woman tumes have been received of Dr. h spective owners, receiving from Emperor, and is hung up, em- 36 years of age) was born with edition, now printing in Englander each a small piece of money, which broidered with gold, in the temple the meatus auditorius externus of the publisher regrets to say, i amply rewards, in the aggregate, of Jeddo. It is a series of sublime both ears imperforate. She did and powerful conceptions.

Russia, or rather of all the writers not talk tolerably well till she was Russia ever produced, the most about twelve. She can hear per- enable him to proceed in the policy successful and the most popular is fectly well when a person address- of the work, as fast as the copyi KARAMSIN." He has written a histo- es her at a distance of six or seven ed from England. Let it never ry of Russia in 8 volumes, "which," vards, but not nearly so well when says Mr. Bowring, "is without the person speaking is behind her. comparison the first and best liter- When a linen cloth and a piece of ary work which has been produ- flannel were put over her face, she ced in the country it celebrates." heard distinctly; but when a large -A translation of this would be woollen cloth coat was put over most acceptable.

try are given, from the lightest to same tone. On repeating the same Jewett, Baltimore-and Anderson the gravest and most solemn. In experiment, it was found that she the former there is a light play of heard more faintly, according to imagination, and a warmth of the extent of the covering put on feeling, which are supposed to be- her face. The same was the case long only to southern latitudes :- with tones played on the piano in the latter there is such strength forte; when the face was covered, and originality, and even sublimithe sounds were fainter; but when

well executed, for Mr. Bowring is tied tight round her arm. unquestionably a man of genius; guage, and a great partiality to- dumb, the attention is too exclugular, though not a disagreeable impression.

SCIENTIFIC, &c.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Columbian Star, duted Somerville, near Richmond, Virginia, Feb. 27, 1822.

An account, and interesting dein the river Des Planes, by Mr. ercised. Henry R. Schoolcraft and Gover nor Cass, in the Columbian Star of the 16th inst. afforded me agreea-We are better acquainted with ble entertainment; and although the history of Russian aggrandize- my avocations and pursuits, in the ment, than with that of her litera- course of a long life, have denied ture. We well know that but a me leisure for the study of geolocentury since, she was an unknown gy, or other branches of philosoand inconsiderable power, deser- phy; yet the perusal of the la-

ple-you must not inquire of the by the strength of the current in survey exhibits, American scholar—he is too indo- some great freshet, to which our lent, or follows with too servile sub- rivers are very subject: but of that mission the dogmas of British circumstance I cannot speak with writers, to give you any informa- certainty; as I have not been at tion on this interesting subject. It the spot for 50 years past. In our is undeniable that a very disgrace- neighbourhood, about three miles whole, 3064 languages and dialects; ful ignorance of the literature and from my dwelling, there grew a while the indefatigable and successscience of Northern Europe pre- pine tree (two feet in diameter ful diligence of the authors of The vails with the American scholar. at the stump, when felled) on a dry Mithridates could collect together The river Nile rises within a few A taste for German literature is sandy hill side, twenty yards from only about 2000."

appears still more extraordinary,

down gradually in the night, when promises a continuation of his la- are at liberty to give it a place in

o urs respectfully, WM. FLEMING.

On the Physiology of the Ear .by Joseph Swan, Esquire, of Lincoln.

In this paper a cause is related, which seems to prove the truth of not begin to talk intelligibly till But " of all the living writers of she was seven years old, and did these, could not hear any of the Translations of all kinds of poe- same questions, uttered in the v, as are found only in the highest | she placed her hand over the piano she heard much better, but not so The translations are probably well when a silk handkerchief was

Mr. Swan is inclined to think he has great command of lan- that in instructing the deaf and September 19, 1821; by the Re wards the writers he translates. sively devoted to signs-and that The metre of the originals is pre- the faculty of hearing in dumb peoserved-which makes quite a sin- ple, where the auditory nerves are perfect, might be much more improved, if the whole or the greatest part of their attention were directed to the proper exercise of these nerves. As we know that the sensibility of the nerves concerned in the production of the senses, is increased by proper use, it is reasonable to suppose that in delphia, a fresh supply of Drug dumb people, the facial nerves would have more power of receiving and conveying impressions of scription of a petrified walnut tree sounds, if they were properly ex-

Gigantic Task, and its Result. Frederick Adelung, who bears the title of "Counsellor of State" of the Russian Empire, published during the last year, at St. Petersburg, a work entitled " A survey of all known Languages and their Dialects." It consists of a cataving attention for nothing memo- bours of others on these subjects, logue of all the languages that are rable either in arms or the arts. employs a part of my time; and on the globe, as far as it has been possible to ascertain them. This work has been compiled with great I have been, for a series of care and labour, and exhibits a reperor can lead to the field the most years, familiarized with petrified sult truly astonishing. The author numerous, the hardiest and bra- substances of various kinds, both says in the preface: " That my vest armies that can be raised in on land and in water:—the first I work will be free from errors I Europe: her capital is one of the recollect to have seen was a small cannot expect; But I venture to wealthiest, most populous and nickory tree, about 17 or 18 inches affirm that it gives a more comelegant cities on either continent: in diameter at the roots, 60 years plete view of the subject than has her dominions embrace a hundred ago, in James river, ten miles be- hitherto appeared, and perhaps than and twenty degrees of longitude, low the city of Richmond; but on it has been possible to exhibit. For and fifty of latitude. Russia, in the opposite side of the river, near this advantage it is indebted to the short, is every where feared : her Woodson's ferry-landing, in the abundant sources of information movements are watched with anx- county of Chesterfield, where the which the modern traveller, pariety, and her friendship courted bank is very low :- The tree grew ticularly the English, the Bible just above high water-mark; and Societies, and the more extended If you ask what is the literature when blown down (perhaps more range of philological science, have of this mighty empire, who are than a century ago) some of its opened during the last ten years, the poets and the historians whose roots adhering to the bank, kept it and it will hardly appear credible writings are designated to delight stationary for a number of years; to those who have not ascertained or instruct forty millions of peo- but probably it has been removed the fact by comparison, that my

> 987 names of Asiatic languages, 587 European,

276 African, and

1214 American.

Making, consequently, in the

This work (adds the North American Review) will have the more ed author enumerates the astonish-

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